

Underlying currency	Exchange rate ³	Underlying contract size	Value of 200 contracts	Value of 100 contracts
Australian dollar	\$0.7285000	50,000	\$7,285,000	\$3,642,500
Canadian dollar	0.7379000	50,000	7,379,000	3,689,500
Swiss franc	0.8295000	62,500	10,368,750	5,184,375
German mark	0.6925000	62,500	8,656,250	4,328,125
French franc	0.1959800	250,000	9,799,000	4,899,500
British pound	1.5640000	31,250	9,775,000	4,887,500
Japanese yen	0.0115410	6,250,000	14,426,250	7,213,125
ECU	1.2841000	62,500	16,051,250	8,025,625
Italian lira ⁴	0.0006066	50,000,000	6,066,000	3,033,000
Spanish peseta ⁵	0.0080220	5,000,000	8,022,000	4,011,000
Averages	9,782,850	4,891,425

By reducing the minimum size of a Customized FCO opening transaction to 100 contracts, now both opening and closing transactions, regardless of open interest, would have the same minimum size.⁶ Further, assigned registered options traders ("ROTs") would no longer have more stringent quote obligations than non-assigned ROTs because the minimum size for any responsive quote would be at least 100 contracts. The Exchange notes that the beneficial parity and priority provisions in Phlx Rule 1069(b) that were adopted as a quid pro quo for assigned ROTs in exchange for this heightened quotation size responsibility is the subject of another rule change that has been filed with the Commission.⁷

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6 of the Act, in general, and with Section 6(b)(5), in particular, in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, facilitate transactions in securities, remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, protect investors and the public interest by opening up the Customized FCO market to smaller institutional and corporate

FCO users who are currently priced out of the market while keeping the entry requirements high enough to discourage smaller, less sophisticated FCO users.

(B) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Phlx does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any inappropriate burden on competition.

(C) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 35 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve such proposed rule change, or

(B) Institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views and arguments concerning the foregoing. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the

proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Section, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Phlx. All submissions should refer to File No. SR-Phlx-95-43 and should be submitted by August 2, 1995.

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority.⁸

Jonathan G. Katz,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-16994 Filed 7-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-M

[Rel. No. IC-21183; Filed No. 812-9384]

American Skandia Trust, et al.

July 3, 1995.

AGENCY: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

ACTION: Notice of application for exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Act").

APPLICANTS: American Skandia Trust (the "Trust") and American Skandia Investment Services, Incorporated ("ASISI").

RELEVANT ACT SECTIONS: Order requested under Section 6(c) for exemptions from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a) and 15(b) of the Act and Rules 6e-2(b)(15) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15) thereunder.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants seek an order rescinding and replacing an order that granted exemptions from the Act (the "Original Order").¹ The

⁸ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12) (1994).

¹ Investment Company Act Release Nos. 17607 (July 19, 1990) (Order) and 17548 (June 22, 1990) (Notice).

³ As of May 16, 1995, assuming that the U.S. dollar is the base currency.

⁴ The Exchange has requested approval to trade Customized FCOs on the Italian lira. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 35678 (May 4, 1995), 60 FR 24945 (May 10, 1995) (notice of File No. SR-Phlx-95-20).

⁵ The Exchange has requested approval to trade Customized FCOs on the Spanish peseta. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 35677 (May 4, 1995), 60 FR 24941 (May 10, 1995) (notice of File No. SR-Phlx-95-21).

⁶ Pursuant to Rule 1069(a)(6), the minimum closing transaction size is the lesser of 100 contracts or the remaining number of contracts.

⁷ In that proposal, the Exchange proposes to eliminate the response period applicable to Customized FCOs which would also eliminate the parity/priority benefits currently available to assigned ROTs. See Securities Exchange Act Release No. 35615 (April 17, 1995), 60 FR 20133 (April 24, 1995) (notice of File No. SR-Phlx-95-05).

proposed order would grant exemptions to the extent necessary to permit shares of any current or future series of the Trust and shares of any other investment company that is designed to fund insurance products and for which ASISI, or any of its affiliates may in the future serve as investment adviser, administrator, manager, principal underwriter or sponsor (the Trust and such other investment company are hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Funds") to be sold to and held by (i) variable annuity and variable life insurance company separate accounts of both affiliated and unaffiliated life insurance companies ("Participating Insurance Companies") and (ii) qualified pension and retirement plans outside the separate account context ("Plans").

FILING DATE: The Application was filed on December 23, 1994 and amended on March 29, 1995 and June 28, 1995.

HEARING OR NOTIFICATION OF HEARING: An order granting the Application will be issued unless the SEC orders a hearing. Interested persons may request a hearing by writing to the SEC's Secretary and serving Applicants with a copy of the request, personally or by mail. Hearing requests should be received by the SEC by 5:30 p.m. on July 28, 1995, and should be accompanied by proof of service on Applicants in the form of an affidavit or, for lawyers, a certificate of service. Hearing requests should state the nature of the writer's interest, the reason for the request, and the issues contested. Persons who wish to be notified of a hearing may request notification by writing to the SEC's Secretary.

ADDRESSES: SEC, Secretary, 450 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20549. Applicants, American Skandia Trust, c/o Mary Ellen O'Leary, Corporate Secretary, One Corporate Drive, Shelton, CT 06484.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward P. Macdonald, Staff Attorney, or Wendy Friedlander, Deputy Chief, at (202) 942-0670, Office of Insurance Products, Division of Investment Management.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following is a summary of the Application. The complete Application may be obtained for a fee from the SEC's Public Reference Branch.

Applicants' Representations

1. The Trust was organized in October 1988 as a Massachusetts business trust. The Trust is an open-end management investment company and is registered with the SEC under the Act. Prior to 1992, the Trust was known as

Henderson International Growth Fund and consisted of only one series. The Trust currently consists of nineteen separately managed series to which additional series may be added in the future.

2. ASISI serves as investment manager for each of the Trust's series. ASISI is wholly-owned by American Skandia Investment Holding Corporation which is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Skandia Insurance Company Ltd., a Swedish corporation. ASISI is registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Prior to 1992, the Trust's investment adviser was Henderson International, Inc.

3. Currently the Trust only offers its shares to variable annuity separate accounts established by American Skandia Life Assurance Company ("ASLAC"). The Funds propose to offer shares of one or more of their series to insurance company separate accounts that fund variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts, established by insurance companies that are not affiliated with ASLAC, as well as separate accounts established by ASLAC itself or its affiliated insurance companies.

4. The Funds also intend to offer shares of each series directly to Plans outside of the separate account context. The Plans may choose from one of several series of any of the Funds as the sole investment under the Plan or as one of several investments. Plan participants may or may not be given the right to select among Funds, depending on the Plans. Plan participants include not only those participants of qualified pension or retirement plans as set forth in Treasury Regulation 1.817-5(f)(3)(iii) and Revenue Ruling 94-62, but also include the holders of annuity contracts described in Sections 403(b) of the Code, including Section 403(b)(7); holders of individual retirement accounts described in Section 408(b) of the Code; and holders of any other trust, account, contract or annuity that is determined to be within the scope of Regulation 1.817-5(f)(3)(iii).

5. Applicants seek to rescind and replace the Original Order because ASISI has replaced Henderson International, Inc. as the investment adviser to the Trust and ASISI was not a party to the application for the Original Order. Applicants also seek to permit shares of the Funds to be offered to Plans.

Applicants' Legal Analysis

1. In connection with the funding of scheduled premium variable life insurance contracts issued through a separate account registered under the

Act as a unit investment trust ("UIT"), Rule 6e-2(b)(15) provides partial exemptions from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a) and 15(b) of the Act. The relief provided by Rule 6e-2 is available to a separate account's investment adviser, principal underwriter, and sponsor or depositor. The exemptions granted by Rule 6e-2(b)(15) are available only where the management investment company underlying the UIT offers its shares "exclusively to variable life insurance separate accounts of the life insurer, or of any affiliated life insurance company." The use of a common management investment company as the underlying investment medium for both variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts of a single insurance company (or of two or more affiliated insurance companies) is referred to as "mixed funding." The use of a common management investment company as the underlying investment medium for variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts of unaffiliated insurance companies is referred to as "shared funding." Mixed and shared funding" denotes the use of a common management investment company to fund the variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts of affiliated and unaffiliated insurance companies. The relief granted by Rule 6e-2(b)(15) is not available with respect to a scheduled premium variable life insurance separate account that owns shares of an underlying fund that offers its shares to a variable annuity separate account of the same company or of any other affiliated or unaffiliated life insurance company. Therefore, Rule 6e-2(b)(15) precludes mixed funding as well as shared funding.

2. Applicants state that because the relief under Rule 6e-2(b)(15) is available only where shares are offered exclusively to separate accounts of insurance companies, additional exemptive relief is necessary if shares of the Funds also are to be sold to Plans.

3. In connection with flexible premium variable life insurance contracts issued through a separate account registered under the Act as a UIT, Rule 6e-3(T)(b)(15) provide partial exemptions from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a), and 15(b) of the Act. The exemptions granted to a separate account by Rule 6e-3(T)(b)(15) are available only where all of the assets of the separate account consist of the shares of one or more registered management investment companies which offer their shares "exclusively to separate accounts of the life insurer, or of any affiliated life insurance company, offering either scheduled or flexible

contracts, or both; or which also offer their shares to variable annuity separate accounts of the life insurer or of an affiliated life insurance company." Thus, Rule 6e-3(T) permits mixed funding, but does not permit shared funding.

4. Applicants state that because the relief under Rule 6e-3(T) is available only where shares are offered exclusively to separate accounts, additional relief is necessary if shares of the Funds also are to be sold to Plans.

5. Applicants state that changes in the tax law have created the opportunity for the Funds to increase their asset base through the sale of Fund shares to the Plans. Applicants state that Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes certain diversification requirements on the underlying assets of the Contracts held in the Funds. The Code provides that such Contracts shall not be treated as an annuity contract or life insurance contract for any period in which the underlying assets are not, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department, adequately diversified. On March 2, 1989, the Treasury Department issued regulations which established diversification requirements for the investment portfolios underlying variable contracts. Treas. Reg. § 1.817-5 (1989). The regulations provide that, to meet the diversification requirements, all of the beneficial interests in the investment company must be held by the segregated asset accounts of one or more insurance companies. The regulations do, however, contain certain exceptions to this requirement, one of which allows shares in an investment company to be held by the trustee of a qualified pension or retirement plan without adversely affecting the ability of shares in the same investment company to also be held by the separate accounts of insurance companies in connection with their variable contracts. Treas. Reg. § 1.817-5(f)(3)(iii).

6. Applicants state that the promulgation of Rules 6e-2 and 6e-3(T) under the Act preceded the issuance of these Treasury regulations. Applicants assert that, given the then current tax law, the sale of shares of the same investment company to both separate accounts and Plans could not have been envisioned at the time of the adoption of Rules 6e-2(b)(15) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15).

7. Applicants therefore request relief from Sections 9(a), 13(a), 15(a) and 15(b) of the Act, and Rules 6e-2(b)(15) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15) thereunder, to the extent necessary to permit shares of the Funds to be offered and sold in connection with both mixed and shared funding.

8. Section 9(a) of the Act provides that it is unlawful for any company to serve as an investment adviser to or principal underwriter for any registered open-end investment company if an affiliated person of that company is subject to a disqualification enumerated in Section 9(a)(1) or (2). Rules 6e-2(b)(15) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15) provide exemptions from Section 9(a) under certain circumstances, subject to the limitations on mixed and shared funding. The relief provided by Rules 6e-2(b)(15)(i) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15)(i) permits a person disqualified under Section 9(a) to serve as an officer, director, or employee of the life insurer, or any of its affiliates, so long as that person does not participate directly in the management or administration of the underlying fund. The relief provided by Rules 6e-2(b)(15)(ii) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15)(ii) permits the life insurer to serve as the underlying fund's investment adviser or principal underwriter, provided that none of the insurer's personnel who are ineligible pursuant to Section 9(a) participate in the management or administration of the fund.

9. Applicants state that the partial relief from Section 9(a) found in Rules 6e-2(b)(15) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15), in effect, limits the amount of monitoring necessary to ensure compliance with Section 9 to that which is appropriate in light of the policy and purposes of that Section. Applicants state that those rules recognize that it is not necessary for the protection of investors or the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act to apply the provisions of Section 9(a) to the many individuals employed by the Participating Insurance Companies, most of whom will have no involvement in matters pertaining to investment companies within that organization. Applicants note that the Participant Insurance Companies are not expected to play any role in the management or administration of the Funds. Therefore, Applicants assert, applying the restrictions of Section 9(a) serves no regulatory purpose. Applicants state that the relief requested should not be affected by the proposed sale of shares of the Funds to the Plans because the Plans are not investment companies and are not, therefore, subject to Section 9(a).

10. Rules 6e-2(b)(15)(iii) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15)(iii) under the Act assume the existence of a pass-through voting requirement with respect to management investment company shares held by a separate account. The application states that the Participating Insurance Companies will provide mass-through voting privileges to all

Contract owners so long as the Commission interprets the Act to require such privileges.

11. Rules 6e-2(b)(15)(iii) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15)(iii) under the Act provide exemptions from the pass-through voting requirement with respect to several significant matters, assuming observance of the limitations on mixed and shares funding imposed by the Act and the rules thereunder.

Rules 6e-2(b)(15)(iii)(A) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15)(iii)(A) provide that the insurance company may disregard the voting instructions of its Contract owners with respect to the investments of an underlying fund, or any contract between a fund and its investment adviser, when required to do so by an insurance regulatory authority.

Rules 6e-2(b)(15)(iii)(B) and 6e-3(T)(b)(15)(iii)(B) provide that the insurance company may disregard voting instructions of its Contract owners if the Contract owners initiate any change in the investment company's investment policies, principal underwriter, or any investment adviser, provided that disregarding such voting instructions is reasonable and subject to the other provisions of paragraphs (b)(15)(ii) and (b)(7)(ii)(B) and (C) of each rule.

12. Applicants further state that shares of the Funds sold to Plans will be held by the trustees of such Plans as required by Section 403(a) of ERISA. Section 403(a) also provides that the trustees must have exclusive authority and discretion to manage and control the Plan with two exceptions: (a) when the Plan expressly provides that the trustees are subject to the direction of a named fiduciary who is not a trustee, in which case the trustees are subject to proper directions made in accordance with the terms of the Plan and not contrary to ERISA; and (b) when the authority to manage, acquire or dispose of assets of the Plan is delegated to one or more investment managers pursuant to Section 402(c)(3) of ERISA. Unless one of the two exceptions stated in Section 403(a) applies, Plan trustees have the exclusive authority and responsibility for voting proxies. Where a named fiduciary appoints an investment manager, the investment manager has the responsibility to vote the shares held unless the right to vote such shares is reserved to the trustees or to the named fiduciary. In any event, there is no pass-through voting to the participants in such Plans. Accordingly, Applicants note that, unlike the case with insurance company separate accounts, the issue of the resolution of material irreconcilable conflicts with

respect to voting is not present with Plans.

13. Applicants state that no increased conflicts of interest would be present by the granting of the requested relief. Applicants assert that shared funding does not present any issues that do not already exist where a single insurance company is licensed to do business in several states. Applicants note that where different Participating Insurance Companies are domiciled in different states, it is possible that the state insurance regulatory body in a state in which one Participating Insurance Company is domiciled could require action that is inconsistent with the requirements of insurance regulators in one or more other states in which other Participating Insurance Companies are domiciled. Applicants submit that this possibility is no different or greater than exists where a single insurer and its affiliates offer their insurance products in several states.

14. Applicants further submit that affiliation does not reduce the potential for differences in state regulatory requirements. In any event, the conditions (adapted from the conditions included in Rule 6e-3(T)(b)(15) discussed below) are designed to safeguard against any adverse effects that these differences may produce. If a particular state insurance regulator's decision conflicts with the majority of other state regulators, the affected insurer may be required to withdraw its separate account's investment in the relevant Funds.

15. Applicants also argue that affiliation does not eliminate the potential, if any exists, for divergent judgments as to when a Participating Insurance Company could disregard Contract owner voting instructions. Potential disagreement is limited by the requirement that the Participating Insurance Company's disregard of voting instructions be both reasonable and based on specified good faith determinations. However, if a Participating Insurance Company's decision to disregard Contract owner instructions represents a minority position or would preclude a majority vote approving a particular change, such Participating Insurance Company may be required, at the election of the relevant Fund, to withdraw its separate account's investment in that fund. No charge or penalty will be imposed as a result of such a withdrawal.

16. Applicants submit that there is no reason why the investment policies of a Fund with mixed funding would, or should, be materially different from what those policies would, or should, be if such investment company or series

thereof funded only variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts. Applicants therefore argue that there is no reason to believe that conflicts of interest would result from mixed funding. Moreover, Applicants represent that the Funds will not be managed to favor or disfavor any particular insurer or type of Contract.

17. Section 817(h) of the Code imposes certain diversification requirements on the underlying assets of variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts held in the portfolios of management investment companies. Treasury Regulation 1.817-5(f)(3)(iii), which established diversification requirements for such portfolios, specifically permits "qualified pension or retirement plans" and separate accounts to share the same underlying management investment company. Therefore, Applicants have concluded that neither the Code, the Treasury regulations, nor the revenue rulings thereunder present any inherent conflicts of interest if Plans, variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts all invest in the same management investment company.

18. Applicants note that while there are differences in the manner in which distributions are taxed for variable annuity contracts, variable life insurance contracts and Plans, Applicants state that these tax consequences do not raise any conflicts of interest. When distributions are to be made, and the separate account or the Plan is unable to net purchase payments to make the distributions, the separate account or the Plan will redeem shares of the Funds at their respective net asset value. The Plan will then make distributions in accordance with the terms of the Plan. The life insurance company will make distributions in accordance with the terms of the variable contract.

19. Applicants argue that the ability of the Funds to sell their respective shares directly to Plans does not create a "senior security," as such term is defined under Section 18(g) of the Act, with respect to any Contract owner as opposed to a participant under a Plan. Regardless of the rights and benefits of participants and Contract owners under the respective Plans and Contracts, the Plans and the separate accounts have rights only with respect to their shares of the Funds. Such shares may be redeemed only at net asset value. No shareholder of any of the Funds has any preference over any other shareholder with respect to distributions of assets or payment of dividends.

20. Finally, applicants state that there are no conflicts of interest between

Contract owners and participants under the Plans with respect to the state insurance commissioners' veto powers over investment objectives. The state insurance commissioners have been given the veto power to prevent insurance companies indiscriminately redeeming their separate accounts out of one fund and investing those monies in another fund. Generally, to accomplish such redemptions and transfers, complex and time consuming transactions must be undertaken. Conversely, trustees of Plans or the participants in participant-directed Plans can make the decision quickly and implement redemption of shares from a Fund and reinvest the monies in another funding vehicle without the same regulatory impediments or, as is the case with most Plans, even hold cash pending a suitable investment. Based on the foregoing, Applicants represent that even should there arise issues where the interests of Contract owners and the interests of Plans and Plan participants conflict, the issues can be almost immediately resolved in that trustees of the Plans can, independently, redeem shares out of the Funds.

21. Applicants state that various factors have kept certain insurance companies from offering variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts. According to Applicants, these factors include: the cost of organizing and operating an investment funding medium; the lack of expertise with respect to investment managers (principally with respect to stock and money market investments); and the lack of public name recognition as investment experts. Specifically, Applicants state that smaller life insurance companies may not find it economically feasible, or within their investment or administrative expertise, to enter the Contract business on their own. Applicants argue the use of the Funds as common investment media for the Contracts would ease these concerns. Participating Insurance Companies would benefit not only from the investment and administrative expertise of ASISI, but also from the cost efficiencies and investment flexibility afforded by a large pool of funds. Applicants state that making the Funds available for mixed and shared funding may encourage more insurance companies to offer variable contracts such as the Contracts which may then increase competition with respect to both the design and the pricing of variable contracts. Applicants submit that this can be expected to result in greater product variation and lower charges. Thus, Applicants argue that

Contract owners would benefit because mixed and shared funding will eliminate a significant portion of the costs of establishing and administering separate funds. Moreover, Applicants assert that sales of shares of the Funds to Plans should increase the amount of assets available for investment by such Funds. This should, in turn, promote economies of scale, permit increased safety of investments through greater diversification, and make the addition of new portfolios more feasible.

22. Applicants believe that there is no significant legal impediment to permitting mixed and shared funding. Additionally, Applicants note the previous issuance of orders permitting mixed and shared funding where shares of a fund were sold directly to qualified plans such as the Plans.

Applicants' Conditions

Applicants have consented to the following conditions if the order requested in the application is granted:

1. A majority of the Trustees or Board of Directors (each a "Board") of each Fund will consist of persons who are not "interested persons" thereof, as defined by Section 2(a)(19) of the Act and the Rules thereunder and as modified by any applicable orders of the Commission, except that if this condition is not met by reason of death, disqualification, or bona fide resignation of any trustee or director, then the operation of this condition shall be suspended: (a) for a period of 45 days if the vacancy or vacancies may be filled by the Board; (b) for a period of 60 days if a vote of shareholders is required to fill the vacancy or vacancies; or (c) for such longer period as the Commission may prescribe by order upon application.

2. The Boards will monitor their respective Funds for the existence of any material irreconcilable conflict between the interests of Contract owners of all of separate accounts investing in the Funds. An irreconcilable material conflict may arise for a variety of reasons, which may include: (a) an action by any state insurance regulatory authority; (b) a change in applicable federal or state insurance, tax, or securities laws or regulations, or a public ruling, private letter ruling or any similar action by insurance, tax, or securities regulatory authorities; (c) an administrative or judicial decision in any relevant proceeding; (d) the manner in which the investments of the Funds are being managed; (e) a difference in voting instructions given by variable annuity and variable life insurance Contract owners; (f) a decision by a Participating Insurance Company to

disregard the voting instructions of Contract owners; and (g) if applicable, a decision by a Plan to disregard the voting instructions of Plans participants.

3. The Investment Manager (or any other investment adviser of a Fund), any Participating Insurance Company, and any Plan that executes a fund participation agreement upon becoming an owner of 10% or more of the assets of a Fund (such Plans referred hereafter as "Participating Plans") will report any potential or existing conflicts to the Board of any relevant Fund. The Investment Manager, Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans will be responsible for assisting the appropriate Board in carrying out its responsibilities under these conditions by providing the Board with all information reasonably necessary for the Board to consider any issues raised. This includes, but is not limited to, an obligation by the Investment Manager and a Participating Insurance Company to inform the Board whenever it has determined to disregard Contract owner voting instructions and, if pass-through voting is applicable, an obligation by the Investment Manager and a Participating Plan to inform the Board whenever it has determined to disregard Plans participant voting instructions. The responsibility to report such information and conflicts and to assist the Boards will be contractual obligations of the Investment Manager and all Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans investing in Funds under their agreements governing participation in the Funds, and such agreements shall provide that these responsibilities will be carried out with a view only to the interests of Contract owners and if applicable, Plans participants.

4. If a majority of the Board of a Fund, or a majority of its disinterested trustees or directors, determine that a material irreconcilable conflict exists, the Investment Manager and relevant Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans, at their expense and to the extent reasonably practical (as determined by a majority of the disinterested trustees or directors), will take whatever steps are necessary to remedy or eliminate the irreconcilable material conflict. Such steps could include: (a) Withdrawing the assets allocable to some or all of the separate accounts from the Fund or any series and reinvesting such assets in a different investment medium, which may include another series of a Fund or another Fund; (b) submitting the question of whether such segregation should be implemented to a vote of all affected Contract owners and, as

appropriate, segregating the assets of any appropriate group (i.e., variable annuity or variable life insurance Contract owners of one or more Participating Insurance Companies) that votes in favor of such segregation, or offering to the affected Contract owners the option of making such a change; and (c) establishing a new registered management investment company or managed separate account. If a material irreconcilable conflict arises because of a Participating Insurance Company's decision to disregard Contract owner voting instructions and that decision represents a minority position or would preclude a majority vote, the Participating Insurance Company may be required, at the election of the Fund, to withdraw its separate account's investment in such Fund, and no charge or penalty will be imposed as a result of such withdrawal. If a material irreconcilable conflict arises because of a Participating Plan's decision to disregard Plan participant voting instructions, if applicable, and that decision represents a minority position or would preclude a majority vote, the Participating Plan may be required, at the election of the Fund, to withdraw its investment in such Fund, and no charge or penalty will be imposed as a result of such withdrawal. To the extent permitted by applicable law, the responsibility of taking remedial action in the event of a Board determination of an irreconcilable material conflict and bearing the cost of such remedial action will be a contractual obligation of the Investment Manager and all Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans under their agreements governing participating in the Funds and these responsibilities will be carried out with a view only to the interests of Contract owners and Plans participants, as applicable.

5. For purposes of this Condition Five, a majority of the disinterested members of the applicable Board will determine whether or not any proposed action adequately remedies any irreconcilable material conflict, but in no event will the Fund or ASISI (or any other investment adviser of the Funds) be required to establish a new funding medium for any Contract. No Participating Insurance Company shall be required by this Condition Five to establish a new funding medium for any Contract if a majority of Contract owners materially and adversely affected by the irreconcilable material conflict, vote to decline such offer. No Participating Plan shall be required by this Condition Five to establish a new funding medium for such plan if (a) a majority of Plan

participants materially and adversely affected by the material irreconcilable material conflict vote to decline such offer, or (b) pursuant to governing plan documents and applicable law, the Participating Plan makes such decision without Plans participant vote.

6. The Investment Manager, all Participating Insurance Companies, and Participating Plan will be promptly informed of any Board's determination that an irreconcilable material conflict exists, and its implications.

7. Participating Insurance Companies will provide pass-through voting privileges to all Contract owners so long as the SEC interprets the Act to require pass-through voting privileges for Contract owners. Accordingly, the Participating Insurance Companies will vote shares of a Fund held in their separate accounts in a manner consistent with voting instructions received from Contract owners. Participating Insurance Companies will be responsible for assuring that each of their separate accounts calculates voting privileges in a manner consistent with all other Participating Insurance Companies. The obligation to calculate voting privileges in a manner consistent with all other separate accounts investing in the Fund will be a contractual obligation of all Participating Insurance Companies under the agreements governing participation in the Fund. Each Participating Insurance Company will vote shares for which it has not received voting instructions as well as shares attributable to it in the same proportion as it votes shares for which it has received instructions. Each Participating Plan will vote as required by applicable law and governing plan documents.

8. All reports of potential or existing conflicts of interest received by a Board, and all Board action with regard to determining the existence of a conflict, notifying the Investment Manager, Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans of a conflict, and determining whether any proposed action adequately remedies a conflict, will be properly recorded in the minutes of the appropriate Board or other appropriate records, and such minutes or other records shall be made available to the Commission upon request.

9. Each Fund will notify all Participating Insurance Companies that separate account prospectus disclosure regarding potential risks of mixed and shared funding may be appropriate. Each Fund will disclose in its prospectus that: (a) shares of the Fund may be offered to insurance company separate accounts of both annuity and life insurance variable contracts, and to

Plans; (b) due to differences of tax treatment and other considerations, the interests of various contract owners participating in the funds and the interests of Plans investing in the Funds may conflict; and (c) the Board will monitor the Funds for any material conflicts of interest and determine what action, if any, should be taken.

10. Each Fund will comply with all the provisions of the Act requiring voting by shareholders (which, for these purposes, shall be the persons having a voting interest in the shares of the Funds) and in particular, each such Fund will either provide for annual meetings (except to the extent that the Commission may interpret Section 16 of the Act not to require such meetings) or comply with Section 16(c) of the Act (although the Funds are not within the trusts described in Section 16(c) of the Act) as well as Section 16(a) and if applicable Section 16(b) of the Act. Further, each Fund will act in accordance with the Commission's interpretation of the requirements of Section 16(a) with respect to periodic elections of directors and with whatever rules the Commission may promulgate with respect thereto.

11. If and to the extent that Rules 6e-2 and 6e-3(T) are amended (or if Rule 6e-3 under the Act is adopted) to provide exemptive relief from any provisions of the Act or the rules thereunder with respect to mixed and shared funding on terms and conditions materially different from any exemptions granted in the order requested by Applicants, then the Funds and the Participating Insurance Companies, as appropriate, shall take such steps as may be necessary to comply with Rules 6e-2 and 6e-3(T), as amended, and Rule 6e-3, as adopted, to the extent applicable.

12. No less than annually, the Investment Manager, the Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans, shall submit to the Boards such reports, materials, or data as such Boards may reasonably request so that the Boards may carry out fully the obligations imposed upon them by the conditions contained in the Application. Such reports, materials and data shall be submitted more frequently if deemed appropriate by the applicable Boards. The obligations of the Investment Manager, Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans to provide these reports, materials and data to the Boards shall be a contractual obligation of the Investment Manager, all Participating Insurance Companies and Participating Plans under the agreements governing their participation in the Funds.

13. If a Plan or Plan participant shareholder should become an owner of 10% or more of the assets of a Fund, such Plan or Plan participant shareholder will execute a participation agreement with such Fund including the conditions set forth herein to the extent applicable. A Plan or Plan participant shareholder will execute an application containing an acknowledgement of this condition at the time of its initial purchase of shares of the Fund.

Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants represent that the exemptions requested are necessary and appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of the Act.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Jonathan G. Katz,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-16997 Filed 7-11-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8010-01-M

[Rel. No. IC-21186; File No. 812-9596-01]

CIGNA Life Insurance Company, et al.

July 5, 1995.

AGENCY: Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or the "Commission").

ACTION: Notice of Application for Exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act").

APPLICANTS: CIGNA Life Insurance Company ("CIGNA Life"), CIGNA Variable Annuity Separate Account I (the "Account"), certain separate accounts that may be established by CIGNA Life in the future to support certain variable annuity contracts issued by CIGNA Life (the "Other Accounts", collectively, with the Account, the "Accounts") and Cigna Financial Advisors, Inc. ("Cigna").

RELEVANT 1940 ACT SECTIONS: Order requested under Section 6(c) of the 1940 Act for exemptions from Sections 2(a)(32), 26(a)(2)(C), 27(c)(1) and 27(c)(2) of the 1940 Act and Rule 22c-1 thereunder.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION: Applicants seek an order permitting CIGNA Life to deduct from the assets of the Accounts the mortality and expense risk charge imposed under certain variable annuity contracts issued by CIGNA Life (the "Existing Contracts") and under any other variable annuity contracts issued by CIGNA Life which are substantially